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THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK."

VOL. 1.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., APRIL 14, 1875.

NO. 15.

DEFERRED CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

The County Commissioner Makes Some Pertinent Suggestions.

HARTFORD, KY., April 10, 1875.

EDWARD HUNTER.—Having contributed nothing for some time to the columns of your valuable paper, I will offer for the perusal of the readers of THE HERALD, a few thoughts and suggestions relative to the common school interests of our country.

While I am aware that many grave and important questions pertaining to the general interests of our citizens are constantly presenting themselves for our investigation, and perhaps from their nature demand at least a liberal share of a thoughtful consideration, when we contemplate the fact that popular education forms the basis of good government and is also the pillar upon which rests all the noble and generous institutions we enjoy, certainly there is no enterprise with which we are connected, upon which our prosperity and happiness so much depend, as that of the public, free school system, which has for its object a general and universal dissemination of knowledge among the rising youth of the country, thereby elevating the standard of its citizenship, to the highest utility and excellence.

Then, viewed in this light, we, as citizens of Ohio county, desiring to labor for the promotion of the best interests of our citizens, should labor efficiently and earnestly to secure a hearty co-operation of the friends of education throughout the country, in building up and improving our system of public schools, and we may soon expect education and intelligence to light up the faces of children living in the most obscure hovels in the community.

"What?" you surely do not have the impudence to tell me that you have not stolen my money?" asked the astonished merchant.

"I do," answered Will.

"Then will you please to tell me why it happened that the ticket I gave you last evening was this morning found in my counting room, near the safe, and tell me also how a portion of the stolen money came to be found in your portmanteau?

"Was the ticket found there?" queried Will, as he leaned against a lamp-post support.

"It was," answered Mr. Winter.

"Are you sure it was the same ticket?" asked Will.

"Perfectly sure," was the answer, "for I happened to recollect the number of it."

"Then, sir, I can account for it. I don't know where or when I lost it, but I do know that I never dropped it in my counting-room," replied Will. "I recollect," continued he, "that I put it in my vest pocket last night, but it was missing this morning. I would not go back to hunt for it in fear of being too late for the cars. I never lost any money in my portmanteau, and how it came there is all a mystery to me."

"Now look here, Will. It is useless for you to try to make me believe any such stuff," affirmed his accuser, "for I know you took about seventy thousand dollars from my safe. Only ten thousand having been found in your possession, you have, of course, hidden the other sixty thousand somewhere."

"To lose that amount would ruin me, and for the sake of getting back a portion of it, I will make a compromise with you. If you will return half of it you may keep the other half, and I will not appear as a witness against you. Besides, I can perhaps have the indictment dismissed, or, if that cannot be done, you will have enough money to pay your bail and leave the city with a very respectable little fortune besides. What do you say to it?"

"I would say that, believing as you do, you make a very foolish proposition, for if I had your money—which I again deny—could I not pay my half and leave without giving you a cent? or if I were the real thief, and they think I am, would my conscience trouble me to let my surety pay the half for me? I cannot perform my part of the compromise, for the reason that I know nothing of your money."

"Then, if that is your decision, we will end this useless conversation, but, as I have told you, I cannot believe one word you say," said the merchant, as he started back toward the store.

"Very well, sir," replied Will. "Believe as you please. Your belief will not affect the fact that I am innocent, and Will started off in another direction.

"Stop a moment," exclaimed the merchant. "Perhaps you will have no further use for the keys of my door and safe."

"I will again take the liberty to urge upon our people the importance of educating the children in which we live,

and notwithstanding this fact that soon another year is to pass into history, and notwithstanding the fact that there has been a year of great financial embarrassment, preventing much of the private outlay that would otherwise have rendered the common schools more efficient, and for the same cause has also prevented the necessary improvement in our school buildings—yet, when I tell you that there will have been a six months' school taught in eighty-six districts in the country, and a three month school taught in five other districts in the county, I think this will be the sufficient cause of congratulation to the friends of education.

I feel assured that there is a growing interest manifested upon the part of our people in behalf of the common schools.

And I will again take the liberty to urge upon our people the importance of educating the children. The very fact that the children have to spend five months in each year in the school room demands that parents should carefully consider the urgent necessity of building houses with a strict regard to the health and comfort of their children, and also make them pleasant and attractive. Investments in this way would most assuredly be attended with the most remunerative and happy results. I trust the officers and friends of common schools will give the matter a very careful consideration, and as the result of the same we hope soon to see neat and commodious, well lighted and properly ventilated school-rooms take the place of those miserable little huts in which the business of education is now attempted to be conducted.

It is to be hoped that the trustees of their respective districts will be prompt in taking the census as required by the school law, and duly report the same to the Commissioner by the first day of May. Any mistake that may occur in this matter will not be corrected after the report is made.

Trustees will be required to hold an election of the first Saturday in July for the purpose of electing a trustee, and said newly elected trustee is required to take the oath of office on the second Saturday in July. The County Teachers' Institute will be held sometime in August next. An attendance of all the teachers will be required. Due notice will be given to all the teachers of the county of the time and place of holding same.

Very respectfully, W. L. ROWE.

THE BIG JUDGE ROCKED.

Mr. W. H. Rock likes to a Personal Friend.

ROCKPORT, KY., April 10.

EDWARD HERALD: I see in the HERALD of the 3d of March, a letter written by R. R., in which he seems fit to ridicule me on account of my correction of the moral market of the Republic's party. (I must say that P. R.'s letter simply bears the name of Uncle Billy.)

It is to be hoped that the trustees of their respective districts will be prompt in taking the census as required by the school law, and duly report the same to the Commissioner by the first day of May. Any mistake that may occur in this matter will not be corrected after the report is made.

Trustees will be required to hold an election of the first Saturday in July for the purpose of electing a trustee, and said newly elected trustee is required to take the oath of office on the second Saturday in July. The County Teachers' Institute will be held sometime in August next. An attendance of all the teachers will be required. Due notice will be given to all the teachers of the county of the time and place of holding same.

Very respectfully, W. L. ROWE.

ANOTHER NEW UNDERTAKING.

The sheriff has been ordered to open a poll on this district at the May election for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold in this district any more.

Now we appeal to all to assist us in freeing our little village of the burden she has so long been carrying, and "banish intemperance from our midst."

ANOTHER LOCAL OPTION.

The sheriff has been ordered to open a poll on this district at the May election for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold in this district any more.

Now we appeal to all to assist us in freeing our little village of the burden she has so long been carrying, and "banish intemperance from our midst."

ANOTHER LOCAL OPTION.

Peter Porter, alias Peter Davidson, of whom, who assisted in the Caneyville depot robbery, some time since, and for whom twenty dollars reward was offered, was captured by John Hunter on board of an Evansville and Cincinnati packet at Cloverport, Sunday morning, the 23d ult., and on landing Peter in the Grayson county jail, Mr. Hunter was promptly paid the reward, and returned here glad to think he had been the means of bringing one of Grant's boys to justice. Yours,

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can stay out in the cold; for I had rather serve the devil than remain longer with a party steeped to the chin in pride and open-handed treachery. Attend another negro meeting, P. R., and you will be soon in full fellowship with that faithful party, that you so ably portray in negro language. All we Democrats have to say is, in the language of the poet,

"Our old nation, fare ye well,

We cannot go with you to hell;

P. R., I advise you to apply immediately for the District Judgehip, which is vacant by the recent resignation of his Honor, Z., which court is and has been held in Rockport.

And now allow me to give your readers a short history of the late proceedings of the honorable court, lately held at Rockport, his Honor, Z., is the chair,

The only case on the docket was the Democratic party vs. the Republicans.

Attorneys for the Democrats—McKinney, Kinney, Leslie, Jeff. Davis, et al.

Republican counsel—Reeves, Douglas and Gov. Pinchback.

On the calling of the case, the plaintiffs promptly announced themselves ready for trial. The defense manifested great uneasiness, when Judge Z. said promptly, "What do you say for the defense?" They counseled briefly, when Governor Pinchback slowly and solemnly said, "We are not ready to try," and here the death of Sumner was engrossed, and the case was continued in consequence. Immediately after the adjournment of court, Judge Z. resigned, and I am informed, that P. R. is an aspirant for the position. This explains his faithful attendance at the negro meeting, and his protracted acting as reporter of the meeting.

I fear he has been too lengthy, and will write no more at present.

Very Respectfully,

W. H. ROCK.

P. S.—Has Hon. O. P. Johnson been nominated for any high and responsible office lately?

W. H. R.

FROM CANEYVILLE.

CANEYVILLE, KY., April 10.

EDITOR HERALD: As our first letter was not consigned to the waste basket, where, perhaps, it should have gone, its publication induces us to write again, but we would say that not under the circumstances which "Tim Various" wrote after the publication of his last production.

WEALTH AND INDUSTRY.

For the past few days the weather has been delightful, and the "gee-haw" of the plow-boy is echoed on every side, and the hammer of our blacksmith's resound through the village from early morn till close of day; and, in fact, everything seems moving in the direction of cropping.

BAD PROSPECT FOR TOBACCO.

A few of our farmers say have not disposed of the little tobacco they did grow. They say they are holding for higher prices, but we are fearful their waiting will be vain, and a great disadvantage to them for tobacco seems to be on the decline. A general scarcity of seed has prevailed in this section of the state, and no doubt there will be more than a two-third crop produced.

BUSINESS LEVEL.

Business appears to be brisk in town, as all our merchants have just laid in their new stock of spring goods. We omitted to say in our other letter that R. J. Daniel & Bro., of Caldwell, Ky., have recently opened out a large stock of goods at J. Y. Tilford & Son's old stand in North Caneyville, and seem to be doing a lucraive business. We hope, as they have cast their lot in our mids, that success may be their reward.

SICKNESS AND DEATH.

John W. Tilford, of this place, a son of Mr. J. Y. Tilford, of whom, he has been very ill for the last few days, but it is the opinion of the physicians that he will recover shortly. Also, Mrs. Sallie Ann Gary, wife of Wm. Gary, near this place, is now lying at the point of death, and Dr. Brandon says the general health of the community is in a very bad condition.

ONE CLOSED AND ANOTHER OPENED.

Wilson & Bro. have recently closed out their hair-room in South Caneyville, and will not apply for a renewal of their license, but Blain & Bond have opened another in North Caneyville, having cast their lot in our mids, that success may be their reward.

LOCAL OPTION.

The sheriff has been ordered to open a poll on this district at the May election for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold in this district any more.

Now we appeal to all to assist us in freeing our little village of the burden she has so long been carrying, and "banish intemperance from our midst."

ANOTHER NEW UNDERTAKING.

has been ventured upon by Messrs. Porter and Eskridge, of this place, who are making preparations to erect both a park-house and a tobacco warehouse in South Caneyville. They are men of energy and means, and we hope that they may meet with success, and furnish our farmers a ready market at home for their produce, and perhaps a better tobacco market.

A VAGRANT UP.

We have always entertained the opinion that the citizens in and around Caneyville were as industrious as they were anywhere, but a case came before our Justice of the Peace a few days ago, which did not sustain such an opinion. James Byers, Jr., was brought up charged with vagrancy, but on failing to obtain sufficient proof, the court dismissed him, and we hope that from this on that James may do better.

ANOTHER LOCALIST IN TROUBLE.

Peter Porter, alias Peter Davidson, of whom, who assisted in the Caneyville depot robbery, some time since, and for whom twenty dollars reward was offered, was captured by John Hunter on board of an Evansville and Cincinnati packet at Cloverport, Sunday morning, the 23d ult., and on landing Peter in the Grayson county jail, Mr. Hunter was promptly paid the reward, and returned here glad to think he had been the means of bringing one of Grant's boys to justice. Yours,

J. T. N.

Troubles art like dogs—the smaller they are, the more they annoy you.

Uncle—"How did the mother of Moses hide him?" Niece—"With a stick."

For the Hartford Herald.
FLOY'S AND XINE.
BY WALLACE GRUELLE.
Leaves of the rose-tree, beautiful leaves,
What are the moonbeams whispering to thee?
Do they tell thee they saw, on that brightest of
aves,
Fly pluck a blossom and name it for me?
Leaves of the poplar-tree, quivering leaves,
What is the wild-wild singing to thee?
Is't the song Floy sung, on that sweetest of eves,
How it caught Floy's lips upturned to me?
Leaves of the silver-ash, glistening leaves,
What did you seep just innately to thee?
Does the taller tell, on that happiest of eves,
How it caught Floy's lips upturned to me?
Leaves of the wild-rose, wild-rose, and seep,
Chatter and sing thee my secret divine!
For there's but one in this 'tisn't's beauty,
And its rapturous memory is Floy's and mine!

DIANA.

She had a bow of yellow horn,
Like the old moon at early morn.

She had three arrows, strong and good,
Steel set in feathered cornel wood.

Like a pearl pearl her left breast shone
Above her birth's emerald song;

Her right was bound in silk well knit,
Lest her bouting should sever.

Single and strong, like a bird,
Dared whisper love to that fair girl.

And woe to him who comes upon
Her nade, at like, like Action!

So dire his fate, that one who heard
The sinner of a bathing bird—

What time he crossed a breezy wood—

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THE HERALD.

JOHN P. BARRETT, JOHN L. CASE, WALLACE GRUELLE, PROPRIETORS.

WALLACE GRUELLE, EDITOR.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875.

SELF-DEFENSE.

Col. Stoddard Johnston, in Repelling Slavery, is Compelled to Strip the Lion's Skin from the Noisy Montgomery Co. Ass'n. A Brief Picture of the Hero and His Story—Montgomery's Glass of Honey—Johnston's Speech, Delivered at Bowling-Green on Monday, April 5, and Subsequently Repeated at Hopkinsville.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I appear before you to-day in dependence on a sense of duty which I feel that I owe no less to my own self-respect than to my friends here and throughout the State. My name has been before the Democratic party of Kentucky as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination for more than a year. Without any intimation of such intention, and wholly without any suggestion as to consultation with me, or any of my friends, my name was presented as that of one entitled to fill the office of Governor. Never having been a candidate for any office before the people, although a consistent voter and worker in the Democratic party of Kentucky for twenty-one years, the proposition seemed to meet with such a response from the party that I did not feel at liberty to decline the use of my name. Recognizing the dignity and responsibility of the Chief Executive Office, I felt that it was neither to be sought nor declined, and, at an early period, said frankly that, if my qualifications and services were such as commanded me to the position, I should esteem it an honor to receive the nomination, and, if elected, would seek to discharge the duties of it with fidelity and whatever of ability I might possess. A residence in Frankfort, embracing nearly two Gubernatorial terms, under circumstances which have given me an insight into and an intimate acquaintance with the details of the Executive administration of the State, inspired me with the hope that I might bring to the office a valuable experience not often possessed by one who has not occupied the position, or one acquainted with the grave responsibility.

From the time indicated I have endeavored to hear myself in a manner consistent with the dignity and honor of the position to which I now aspire. Deprived by circumstances beyond my control of the opportunity of a personal acquaintance with the people of the State, except in a comparatively limited sphere, I have, as my duty to my business and family would permit, taken occasion to visit a number of counties, and, while making myself familiar with the topographical features of the different actions of the State and its agricultural and mineral resources, sought to become better acquainted with the people, politically and socially. Believing that the Democratic party should be left free to decide upon the real or supposed merits and qualifications of the several candidates, without undue appeal to their prejudices or passions, I have abstained from public speaking in advocacy of my pretensions, and have only in rare instances appeared before public assemblies, rather briefly to apologize for not speaking than to make formal addresses.

WILLIAMS' CHARGES.

Those who have observed the progress of the canvass will hear me witness that I have abstained, even under great provocation, from replying to charges made upon me more or less directly, by one of my competitors (Gen. Williams), who addressed you here several weeks ago, even though friends, in whose wisdom and discretion I had confidence, had urged it as being demanded by the unwarranted nature of the assault to which I was subjected. I have forbore patiently to encourage greater severity of attack, until, at last, it is easy to see that I must either abandon the contest, with a semblance of acquiescence in the charges with which I am assailed, or meet them in such manner as they deserve. I am here to-day for that purpose, and I trust that in what I have to say I shall be able to discharge my duty to myself and friends, without deviating from a line consistent with the most scrupulous propriety of the occasion. I therefore beg your careful attention to my remarks, which shall be as brief as the nature of the subject will admit.

You heard the speech of Gen. Williams, which, regards myself, is in substance that which he is reported to have made, unanswered, in a number of counties in the State. I shall strive to restrain my natural resentment at the slurs and charges with which he assails me, and the involuntary derision which his self-adulation provokes, while I calmly review the position he has assumed.

The charge in his indictment are:

First—that I am "the candidate of the press ring," implying that I have been presented to the Democratic party as the result of a movement set on foot by the "Kentucky Press Association," of which I have been for some time the president.

Second—that I am the candidate of the "Frankfort clique," implying the existence of an organized body of prominent politicians and placemen at Frankfort, operating in my interest and in their own, as contradistinguished from that of the Democratic party.

Third—that he has, by his eminent services in two wars, as the "hero of Cerro Gordo" in the Mexican war, and as "the hero of two hundred battles" in the late war, become entitled to the Governorship, while I, from a failure to possess these military distinctions, am—not—the self-laudation being coupled with innocence intended to cast an imputation upon the humble part I took in the late war.

JOINTON AND THE PRESS.

Now the press of Kentucky needs no vindication at my hands. It present attitude, and its course through this protracted canvass, is the best refutation of the charge upon which it is arraigned. I speak with indignation, as one of its representatives, the imputation that it has supported me with servility, or with any evidence of an organized movement, from the mere fact of my having been one of its members. I deny as false, in fact and in spirit, any assertion that I have been presented, or am now sustained, for the Gubernatorial nomination, as "press candidate." It is true that nearly every newspaper of Kentucky lives, at one time or another, referred favorably to my qualifications for the position of Governor, while not a few have abominated and

still urge my nomination. It is a source of pride and a matter of grateful reflection that those with whom I have been associated in a common pursuit, and who, for the past six or eight years, have had almost daily opportunity of weighing my fitness for position, by the principles advocated and the sentiments expressed in my paper, have, with scarcely an exception, borne testimony to my capacity and fitness for the position of Governor; and it is equally a source of pride that these expressions have been tendered by those who differ from me politically as well as my party friends. But it is with no remorse or disappointment that I have observed that, notwithstanding the personal friendshipts entertained for me, there is a healthy division of opinion in the support extended to the several candidates for Governor. In point of fact, it is not true that I am supported by the press as a body. Because the gentleman who makes this complaint has but few newspapers which advocate his nomination, it does not follow that I am the recipient of its undivided support. I have not made out a list of all the papers in Kentucky, and tabulated them as to their expressed preferences, but I assert that, out of the whole list of Democratic journals, but a small proportion advocate my nomination, while the greater part are neutral or sustain the fortunes of some other aspirant. It is doubtless true, as so often charged, that but few advocate the nomination of General Williams, but this is his misfortune, not my fault. The very fact, however, that a large number advocate the cause of other candidates than myself is proof of the independence of the press of Kentucky, and is a refutation of the aspersion that I am sustained by "a combination," so reprehensible in its purposes and designs as to deserve the condemnation of the people and the Democratic party. The very violence of the charge, and the evidence I have shown of its want of foundation, should suffice to condemn it and cause it to be spurned as unworthy of any weight or consideration.

LIN NO. I NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

If General Williams has incurred the unfriendly criticism of any portion of the press it is a matter for which I am not in any degree responsible. It rests between him and those who, with a full sense of their responsibility to public opinion, have prosecuted whatever warfare they have made upon him. In my own conduct toward him, both as an editor up to the time I retired from the management of the Yeoman in December, and as a candidate, I have observed

toward him a courtesy worthy of better appreciation at his hands. During the whole period I never permitted my own name to appear in its columns in connection with my candidacy, and never copied an article from other papers complimentary of myself, but copied every one which met my eye complimentary of General Williams or others, excluding all of a derogatory character. Not only this, but when he was assailed, I wrote to editors whom I knew to be friendly to me, and requested them to abstain from all detraction of him, and besides wrote the following letter which was published in the Paris Kentuckian, of the 9th of December last:

"Editor Kentuckian:
The position which I have taken not to permit the mention of my name in the columns of the Yeoman in connection with the candidacy for Governor, prevents me from noticing much that is as distasteful to me as it can be to any one. I allude more particularly to the effort to disparage General Williams by papers friendly to me and otherwise. I have no desire to make any such canvas nor to profit by such a course, and in all cases where I have seen such notices in papers which favor me for the position I have written to the editors, requesting as a favor to me and an act of justice to General Williams, that they will not do so. For nearly two months I have been in Frankfort devoting myself exclusively to my business, and have not in that time written half a dozen letters respecting my candidacy, content to let others make the canvas and abide the issue. It, therefore, as you may conceive, annoys me greatly to have the impression go out, however indirectly, that I am either encouraging any warfare upon my opponents, or engaged in promoting the advocacy of my claims through the press. I saw for the first time in your paper of yesterday the reference to myself which you quote, and no one sooner than yourself would do me the justice to believe that I seek no such mention of my name, holding the dead too sacred to wish to profit by their memories. I have no ambition in connection with any position of honor save the pride of obtaining it honorably and, as the recognition of merit, rather than the result of intrigue or political wire-working.

"My hands are tied in my own defense against any assault; and, as you may have seen of late, I have been made the target of the spleen of some who are only too eager to take the advantage of a delicacy which they can not appreciate. In view of this fact, I beg of your friendship that you will, if consistent with your sense of propriety, insert a slight paragraph to the effect that you know that I do not approve the attempt to make capital for me at the expense of General Williams, for whom I entertain the most cordial friendship and esteem. Very truly yours,
J. STODDARD JOHNSON.
Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 3, 1874."

After this exposition of the facts in the case, it will be difficult to convince any one that I have been wanting in courtesy to General Williams, or am in any way amenable to the violent charges against me in connection with the press with which he assails me, and the involuntary derision which his self-adulation provokes, while I calmly review the position he has assumed.

The charge in his indictment are:

First—that I am "the candidate of the press ring," implying that I have been presented to the Democratic party as the result of a movement set on foot by the "Kentucky Press Association," of which I have been for some time the president.

Second—that I am the candidate of the "Frankfort clique," implying the existence of an organized body of prominent politicians and placemen at Frankfort, operating in my interest and in their own, as contradistinguished from that of the Democratic party.

to either fairness or truth! It is easy to make a charge but sometimes difficult to sustain it. I repel the insinuation whether direct or indirect, and whoever shall henceforth say that I am the candidate of any ring, clique or faction of any kind whatsoever, will stand branded as a scoundrel and a scold. In my humble sphere as an advocate of Democratic principles, and a worker for the success of the Democratic party at large, I do not intend that my character shall thus be traduced and myself held up as a mere trickster, operating through selfish motives and seeking through local agencies to advance my own interests at the sacrifice of honor. Whatever reputation or standing I have attained has been honorably won, and is as dear to me as life itself, and I shall defend it against malice as I would my life. Having purposed a line of conduct marked in every step by courtesy and an elevated sense of delicacy to the rights and feelings of every one, I appeal to all in whose bosoms there beats a manly heart to vindicate me from aspersions like this, which tend to sap the very foundations of my honor. No fellow-citizen, I am the candidate and representative of no clique or faction, but relying on the cause of truth, and with an eye single to the good of the whole party, and of my own honor, if I have offended at all, it is solely in the presumption of daring to aspire to an office which my competitor seems to think he alone is entitled. The Democracy of Kentucky, although in some counties they may have been misled by these specious appeals, will not permit me to be struck down and condemned on charges so void of any semblance of truth. To them in their assembled wisdom in convention I expect the aspersion that I am stained by "a combination" so reprehensible in its purposes and designs as to deserve the condemnation of the people and the Democratic party. The very violence of the charge, and the evidence I have shown of its want of foundation, should suffice to condemn it and cause it to be spurned as unworthy of any weight or consideration.

WILLIAMS' CERRO GORDO HEROISM UNDER THE MICROSCOPE OF UNBIASED HISTORY.

I approach the third main point upon which he claims your support and bases the reason why I should be rejected. I confess I approach it with reluctance, and would willingly omit all reference to it did not unrelenting duty require otherwise. And first, to Gen. Williams' Mexican war fame. I can excuse much of his self-exaltation on the ground that he was the age when the soldier likes to fight his battles over again, and by common consent considerable latitude is granted in the enterprise. But when his claims differ so materially with the records of history it is not admirable that he shall take to himself credit which does not belong to him. He does not hesitate in his barbs to pronounce himself the hero of Cerro Gordo and to claim that he planted the flag of his country upon its mighty heights. I have heard of self-made men, but this may be said to be one of the most remarkable instances of a self-made military reputation on record. Has the lapse of time effaced from the memory of men the facts in regard to a battle which occurred in the lifetime of many of those now before me? The battle of Cerro Gordo was fought by Gen. Scott in command of the American forces. Gen. Williams was in command of an independent company originally composed of one hundred and five men from the county of Clark, of which Roger Hanson was the lieutenant. I have heard the latter describe the exploits of that company and of its captain, and though as jealous as any man of the fair fame of his gallant countrymen, he represented their experience in action as disastrous defeat, compelling a retreat down a steep hillside with more slacrity than dignity, and always pictured himself and his Captain as among the most skillful in getting down the precipitous heights. He was never aware that my competitor was entitled to the credit which he claims, but even charged and proved that cannon bought by Kentucky as the trophy of the battle had been fished up out of the pool in which it had been thrown by the Mexicans in their subsequent retreat instead of being wrested from the hands of the enemy in action. Nor was Gen. Scott less ignorant of the distinguished bravery of Captain Williams, for in his official report of the battle he ascribes the honor of planting the flag of his country on the Mexican works to Lieut. Robt. E. Lee, who, though thus officially indorsed and subsequently elevated to great eminence in the eyes of the whole world, was never known to boast of his exploits. After years Chilton Allen, a distinguished politician, at a public dinner or barbecue, in a vein of humor and pleasantness, gave to Gen. 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IN THE TOWN OF
HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY,
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JOHN P. BARRETT & CO.,
AT THE PRICE OF
Two Dollars a Year in Advance.

Job work of every description done with
diligence and dispatch, at city prices. We have
a fulling of job types, and solicit the patronage
of the business community.

Railroad Time-Table.

The down train for Paducah leaves Louisville daily except Sunday at 8:30 a.m. and arrives at

Horse Branch at 1:35 p.m.
Rosina at 2:05 " "
Eim Lick at 2:15 " "
Beaver Dam at 2:30 " "
Hamilton's at 2:45 " "
Rockport at 2:54 " "
Arriving at Paducah at 3:08 "

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D. F. WHITMORE, Superintendent.

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COUNTY DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.
Hon. James Snarr, Judge, of Owensboro.
Hon. J. S. Haycraft, Attorney, Elizabethtown.
A. L. Morton, Clerk, Hartford.

E. M. Carroll, Master Commissioner, Hartford.

E. L. Wise, Jailer, Hartford.

Court begins on the second Mondays in May and November, and continues four weeks each term.

COUNTY COURT.

Hon. W. F. Gregory, Judge, Hartford.

Capt. Sam. C. Cox, Clerk, Hartford.

J. P. Sauerder, Attorney, Hartford.

Court begins on the first Monday in every month.

QUARTERLY COURT.

Begins on the fourth Monday in January, and third Mondays in April, July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Begins on the first Mondays in October and January.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

J. J. Leach, Assessor, Cromwell.

G. Smith, Auditor, Surveyor, Sulphur Springs.

Thos. H. Bowell, Coroner, Sulphur Springs.

W. L. Rose, School Commissioner, Hartford.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Cavey District, No. 1.—F. A. Alford, Justice, held March 5, June 17, September 4, December 18, John D. Miller, Justice, held March 18, June 4, September 18, December 4.

Cool Springs District, No. 2.—S. A. Davenport, Justice, held March 3, June 15, September 2, December 16. Samuel Shull, Justice, held March 15, June 2, September 16, December 2.

Centreville District, No. 3.—W. I. Rowe, Justice, held March 21, June 14, September 30, December 15. Henry Tinsley, Justice, held March 16, June 28, September 15, December 30.

Bell's Store District, No. 4.—Benj. Newton, Justice, March 11, June 23, September 11, December 27. F. P. Ewell, Justice, March 21, June 10, September 25, December 11.

Fordville District, No. 5.—C. W. R. Cobb, Justice, March 8, June 19, September 8, December 22. S. G. Smith, Justice, March 20, June 7, September 22, December 8.

Christiania District, No. 6.—C. S. McElroy, March 9, June 21, September 9, December 23. H. J. Hunter, Justice, March 23, June 8, September 23, December 9.

Hartford District, No. 7.—Frank Cooper Justice, March 13, June 25, September 11, December 29. A. B. Bennett, Justice, March 25, June 11, September 27, December 13.

Cromwell District, No. 8.—W. C. Rogers, Justice, March 27, June 16, September 29, December 17. R. S. Hodges, Justice, March 17 June 30, September 17, December 31.

Hartford District, No. 9.—J. Warren Barnett Justice, March 12, June 24, September 15, December 28. W. T. Ricketts, Justice, March 26, June 12, September 28, December 14.

Sulphur Spring District, No. 10.—A. T. Hines, Justice, March 19, June 5, September 21, December 7. Jno. A. Bennett, Justice, March 6, June 18, September 7, December 21.

Bartlett District, No. 11.—G. S. Hamilton, Justice, March 10, June 22, September 10, December 24. James L. Miller, Justice, March 23, June 9, September 24, December 10.

POLICE COURTS.

Hartford—I. H. Lee, Judge, second Monday in January, April, July and October.

Beaver Dam—E. W. Cooper, Judge, first Saturday in January, April, July and October.

Cromwell—A. P. Montague, Judge, first Tuesday in January, April, July and October.

Cerro—W. D. Barnard, Judge, last Saturday in March, June, September and December.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875.

JNO. P. BARRETT, LOCAL EDITOR.

Temperance Sermon.

Rev. B. A. Cundiff, in compliance with the request of Hartford Lodge of Good Templars, will deliver a discourse next Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock, on the Bible view of Temperance. The attendance of all our citizens is earnestly desired. We are satisfied that all who may attend will be amply repaid.

Notice to Editors.

WANTED—SITUATION.—By a good young man, well educated in his habits, and one who has had large experience, in the management of newspapers. Address "P."

"P." is well known to us, and we can cheerfully recommend him to any one who may need the services of a first-class printer and a good newspaper man.—EDITOR.

To-morrow night Mr. John L. Case will read the Guiding Star at the Good Templars' Lodge.

Job work of every description done with neatness and dispatch, at city prices. We have a fulling of job types, and solicit the patronage of the business community.

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Our friend, Thos. Taylor, lost two hundred panel of fence Thursday night by fire.

Last Thursday, in various portions of our county, a great deal of fencing was destroyed by fires originating from burning brush-heaps, which were blown in all directions by the high winds. We hear of one farmer who lost several hundred panels, of another who lost one hundred, etc.

BLOOD AND THUNDER.

Of all pursuits by man invented, His calling is the most contended, His calling is good, his profits high, And on his labors all rely.

From him the merchant seeks his bread, By him the poor are fed, From him our cloth must first arise To deck the fop and dress the wise.

Than since the plow supports the nation, And men in rank of every station, And the plow to Granger make a bow, And every Granger come by a plow.

Tracy & Son can beat the oldest man in the world stocking plows or making wagons.

The Army Worm.

J. J. Williams, living two miles from town in the No. Creek settlement, brought to our office on Friday morning, about a dozen army worms, which he found under the grass, and very near the surface. They were all alive, many of them have cast their old skins, and were ready to begin operations on the young herbage. Mr. Williams assures us that they are as thick as they possibly could be. We fear that this is another scourge in store for our farmers. As they are so close to the surface, just among the roots of the grass, would not fire, applied to the dead grass, consume them? We think so, and suggest a trial. It can do no harm to burn off the dead grass, anyway, and may result in the extermination of a serious and devastating plague.

REPUTIDES POLITICS.

Sulphur Springs Grange Refuses to Endorse the Political Action of the County Council.

At a meeting of Sulphur Springs Grange, No. 735, held April 10th, 1875, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Ohio County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry, at a meeting held in Hartford on the 24th day of April, 1875, thought proper to nominate a candidate to represent Ohio county in the next General Assembly; and

WHEREAS, We deem all political action antagonistic to the spirit and teaching of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and well calculated to bring it into disrepute, by making it liable to be branded as a secret political party; and,

WHEREAS, We, as subordinate Grange, did not send delegates to said Council for the purpose of taking any such political action, therefore be it

Resolved, That while willing and anxious to co-operate with all right-minded citizens of the county (regardless of past political differences) in the selection of a suitable person to represent the entire interests of the county in the next General Assembly or elsewhere, we do most emphatically repudiate and disclaim the political action taken by the Ohio County Council at the aforesaid meeting; and, it further

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THE HERALD.



AGRICULTURAL.

CONSTITUTION

Of the National Grangeas Revised and Corrected by the Meeting of the National Grange at Charleston, South Carolina, of their Regular Convention, in February, 1875.

PREAMBLE.

Human happiness is the acme of earthly ambition. Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity.

The prosperity of a nation is in proportion to the value of its products.

The soil is the source from whence we derive all that constitutes wealth; without it we would have no agriculture, no manufactures, no commerce. All of the material gifts of the Creator, the various productions of the vegetable world are of the first importance. The art of agriculture is the parent and precursor of all arts, and its products the foundation of all wealth.

The productions of the earth are subject to the influence of natural laws, invariable and indisputable; the amount produced will consequently be in proportion to the intelligence of the producer, and success will depend upon his knowledge of the action of these laws, and the proper application of their principles.

Hence, knowledge is the foundation of happiness.

The ultimate object of this organization is for mutual instruction and protection, to lighten labor, by diffusing a knowledge of its aims and purposes, expand the mind by tracing the beautiful laws the Great Creator has established in the Universe, and to enlarge our views of Creative wisdom, and power.

To those who read aright, history proves that in all ages society has been fragmentary, and successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort. Unity of action cannot be acquired without discipline, and discipline cannot be enforced without a significant organization, hence we have a ceremony of initiation which binds us in mutual fraternity as with a band of iron; but, although its influence is so powerful, its application is as gentle as that of the silken thread that binds a wreath of flowers.

The Patrons of Husbandry consist of the following:

ORGANIZATION—SUBORDINATE GRANGE.

First Degree: Maid (woman) Laborer (man).

Second Degree: Shepherdess (woman) Cultivator (man).

Third Degree: Gleaner (woman) Harvester (man).

Fourth Degree: Matron (woman) Husbandman (man).

STATE GRANGE.

Section 1. Fifth Degree. Pomona (Hope). Comprised of the Masters of Subordinate Granges and their wives who are Matrons, provided that when the number of Subordinate Granges in any State becomes so great as to render it necessary, the State Grange may, in such manner as it may determine, reduce its representatives, by providing for the election of a certain proportion of those entitled to membership in the State Grange from each county; and the members so chosen shall constitute the State Grange.

Section 2. There may be established District or County Granges in the fifth degree, not to exceed one in each county, composed of Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges, and their wives, who are Matrons, and such fourth degree members (not to exceed three) as may be elected thereto by the Subordinate Granges, under such regulations as may be established by State Granges. Such District or County Granges shall have charge of the educational and business interests of the Order in their respective districts; and shall encourage, strengthen, and aid the Subordinate Granges represented therein. Disbursements for such District or County Granges shall issue from the State Grange, and under such regulations as the State Grange may adopt.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Sixth Degree—Flora (Charity.) Composed of Masters of State Granges and their wives who have taken the degree of Pomona, and the officers and members of the Executive Committee of the National Grange.

Seventh Degree—Ceres (Faith.)

Members of the National Grange who have served one year therein may become members of this degree upon application and election. It has charge of the secret work of the Order, and shall be a court of impeachment of all officers of the National Grange.

Members of this degree are honorary members of the National Grange, and are eligible to offices therein, but not entitled to vote.

Constitution.

ARTICLE I—OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of a Grange, either National or State, or Subordinate, consists of ranks as follows: Master, Overseer, Lecturer, Steward, Assistant Steward Chaplain, Treasurer, Secretary, Gatekeeper, Ceres, Pomona, Flora, and Lady assistant Steward.

Sec. 2. How Chosen.—In the Subordinate Granges they shall be chosen annually at the regular meeting in December, and installed at the regular meeting in January, or as soon thereafter as practicable; in the State Granges once in two years; and in the National Grange once in three years. All elections to be by ballot.

Vacancies by death or resignation to be filled at a special election at the next regular meeting thereof—officers so chosen to serve until the annual meeting.

Sec. 3. The Master of the National Grange may appoint members of the Order as deputies to organize Granges where no State Grange exists.

Sec. 4. There shall be an Executive Committee of the National Grange consisting of five members, whose term of office shall be three years.

Sec. 5. The officers of the respective Granges shall be addressed as "Worthy."

ARTICLE II—MEETINGS.

Sec. 1. Subordinate Granges shall meet at least once each month, and may hold intermediate meetings.

Sec. 2. State Granges shall meet at such time and place as the Grange shall from year to year determine.

Sec. 3. The National Grange shall meet annually on the third Wednesday in November, in such place as the Grange may from year to year determine.

Should the National Grange adjourn without selecting a place of meeting, the Executive Committee shall apprise the place and notify the Secretary of the National Grange and the Masters of the State Granges, at least thirty days before the day appointed.

ARTICLE III—LAWS.

The National Grange, at its annual session, may frame, amend or repeal such laws as the good of the Order may require.

All laws of State or Subordinate Granges, must conform to this Constitution and the laws adopted by the National Grange.

ARTICLE IV—RITUAL.

The Ritual adopted by the National Grange shall be used in all Subordinate Granges, and any desired alteration in the same must be submitted to, and receive the sanction of, the National Grange.

ARTICLE V—MEMBERSHIP.

Any person engaged in agricultural pursuits, and having no interest in conflict with our purposes, of the age of sixteen years, duly proposed, elected, and complying with the rules and regulations of the Order, is entitled to membership and the benefit of the degrees taken.

Every application must be accompanied by the fee of membership. If rejected, the money will be refunded. Applications must be certified by members, and balloted for at a subsequent meeting. It shall require three negative votes to reject an applicant.

ARTICLE VI—FEES FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The minimum fee for membership in a Subordinate Grange shall be, for men five dollars, and for women two dollars, for the four degrees, except charter members, who shall pay men three dollars, and women fifty cents.

ARTICLE VII—DUES.

Section 1. The minimum of regular monthly dues shall be ten cents from each member, and each Grange may otherwise regulate its own dues.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of each Subordinate Grange shall report quarterly to the State Grange the names of all persons initiated during the quarter, and pay to the Secretary of the State Grange one dollar for each man, and fifty cents for each woman, initiated during the quarter; also a quarterly due of six cents for each member; said report to be approved and forwarded at the first session of the Grange in each quarter.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the State Grange shall pay to the Treasurer of the State Grange all moneys coming into his hands, at least once every ten days, taking his receipt therefor; and shall report quarterly to the Secretary of the National Grange, the member in the State.

Sec. 4. The Treasurer of each State Grange shall deposit to the credit of the National Grange of the Patron of Husbandry, with some Banking or Trust Company (to be selected by the Executive Committee), in quarterly installments, the annual due of five cents for each member in his State, and forward the receipts for the same to the Treasurer of the National Grange.

Sec. 5. All money deposited with said company shall be paid out only upon the drafts of the Treasurer, approved by the Master, and counter-signed by the Secretary.

Sec. 6. No State Grange shall be entitled to representation in the National Grange, whose dues are unpaid for more than one quarter.

ARTICLE VIII—CHARTER AND DISPENSATION.

Section 1. All charters and dispensations issue directly from the National Grange.

Sec. 2. Nine men and four women having received the four Subordinate Degrees, may receive a dispensation to organize a Subordinate Grange.

Sec. 3. Applications for dispensations or charters shall be made to the Secretary of the National Grange, and be signed by the persons applying for the same, and be accompanied by a fee of fifteen dollars.

Sec. 4. Charter members are those persons only whose names are upon the application, and whose fees were paid at the time of organization. Their number should not be less than nine men and four women, nor more than twenty men and twenty women.

Sec. 5. Fifteen Subordinate Granges working in a State can apply for authority to organize a State Grange.

Sec. 6. Where State Granges are organized dispensations for the organization of the Subordinate Grange, heretofore issued, shall be replaced by Charter from the National Grange without further fee; and thereafter all applications for charters for Subordinate Granges shall pass through the office of the Master of the State Grange, and must be approved by him before they are issued by the National Grange. When so issued, the Charter shall pass through the office of the

Secretary of the State Grange and receive the signature and official seal of that office.

Sec. 7. No Grange shall confer more than one degree on the same person at the same meeting.

ARTICLE IX—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The duties of the officers of the National, State and Subordinate Granges, where no State Grange exists.

Sec. 8. There shall be an Executive Committee of the National Grange consisting of five members, whose term of office shall be three years.

Sec. 9. The officers of the respective Granges shall be addressed as "Worthy."

ARTICLE X—TREASURERS.

Sec. 1. The Treasurers of the National, State, and Subordinate Granges shall give bonds, to be approved by the officers of their respective Grangers.

Sec. 2. In all Granges, bills must be approved by the Master, and countersigned by the Secretary, before the Treasurer can pay the same.

ARTICLE XI—MEETINGS.

Sec. 1. Subordinate Granges shall meet at least once each month, and may hold intermediate meetings.

Sec. 2. State Granges shall meet at such time and place as the Grange shall from year to year determine.

Sec. 3. The National Grange shall meet annually on the third Wednesday in November, in such place as the Grange may from year to year determine.

ARTICLE XII—RESTRICTIONS.

Religion or political questions will not be tolerated as subjects of discussion in the work of the Order, and no political or religious tests for membership shall be applied.

ARTICLE XIII—LAWS.

This Constitution can be altered or amended by a two-thirds' vote of the National Grange at any annual meeting, and when such alterations or amendments shall have been ratified by three-fourths of the State Granges, and the same reported to the Secretary of the National Grange, it shall be applied.

ARTICLE XIV—MEMBERSHIP.

Any person engaged in agricultural pursuits, and having no interest in conflict with our purposes, of the age of sixteen years, duly proposed, elected, and complying with the rules and regulations of the Order, is made fit to be a member of the Order.

ARTICLE XV—FEES FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The minimum fee for membership in a Subordinate Grange shall be, for men five dollars, and for women two dollars, for the four degrees, except charter members, who shall pay men three dollars, and women fifty cents.

ARTICLE XVI—DUES.

Section 1. The minimum of regular monthly dues shall be ten cents from each member, and each Grange may otherwise regulate its own dues.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of each Subordinate Grange shall report quarterly to the State Grange the names of all persons initiated during the quarter, and pay to the Secretary of the State Grange one dollar for each man, and fifty cents for each woman, initiated during the quarter; also a quarterly due of six cents for each member; said report to be approved and forwarded at the first session of the Grange in each quarter.

ARTICLE XVII—FEES FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The minimum fee for membership in a Subordinate Grange shall be, for men five dollars, and for women two dollars, for the four degrees, except charter members, who shall pay men three dollars, and women fifty cents.

ARTICLE XVIII—DUES.

Section 1. The minimum of regular monthly dues shall be ten cents from each member, and each Grange may otherwise regulate its own dues.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of each Subordinate Grange shall report quarterly to the State Grange the names of all persons initiated during the quarter, and pay to the Secretary of the State Grange one dollar for each man, and fifty cents for each woman, initiated during the quarter; also a quarterly due of six cents for each member; said report to be approved and forwarded at the first session of the Grange in each quarter.

ARTICLE XIX—FEES FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The minimum fee for membership in a Subordinate Grange shall be, for men five dollars, and for women two dollars, for the four degrees, except charter members, who shall pay men three dollars, and women fifty cents.

ARTICLE XX—DUES.

Section 1. The minimum of regular monthly dues shall be ten cents from each member, and each Grange may otherwise regulate its own dues.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of each Subordinate Grange shall report quarterly to the State Grange the names of all persons initiated during the quarter, and pay to the Secretary of the State Grange one dollar for each man, and fifty cents for each woman, initiated during the quarter; also a quarterly due of six cents for each member; said report to be approved and forwarded at the first session of the Grange in each quarter.

ARTICLE XXI—FEES FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The minimum fee for membership in a Subordinate Grange shall be, for men five dollars, and for women two dollars, for the four degrees, except charter members, who shall pay men three dollars, and women fifty cents.

ARTICLE XXII—DUES.

Section 1. The minimum of regular monthly dues shall be ten cents from each member, and each Grange may otherwise regulate its own dues.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of each Subordinate Grange shall report quarterly to the State Grange the names of all persons initiated during the quarter, and pay to the Secretary of the State Grange one dollar for each man, and fifty cents for each woman, initiated during the quarter; also a quarterly due of six cents for each member; said report to be approved and forwarded at the first session of the Grange in each quarter.

ARTICLE XXIII—FEES FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The minimum fee for membership in a Subordinate Grange shall be, for men five dollars, and for women two dollars, for the four degrees, except charter members, who shall pay men three dollars, and women fifty cents.

ARTICLE XXIV—DUES.

Section 1. The minimum of regular monthly dues shall be ten cents from each member, and each Grange may otherwise regulate its own dues.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of each Subordinate Grange shall report quarterly to the State Grange the names of all persons initiated during the quarter, and pay to the Secretary of the State Grange one dollar for each man, and fifty cents for each woman, initiated during the quarter; also a quarterly due of six cents for each member; said report to be approved and forwarded at the first session of the Grange in each quarter.

ARTICLE XXV—FEES FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The minimum fee for membership in a Subordinate Grange shall be, for men five dollars, and for women two dollars, for the four degrees, except charter members, who shall pay men three dollars, and women fifty cents.

ARTICLE XXVI—DUES.

Section 1. The minimum of regular monthly dues shall be ten cents from each member, and each Grange may otherwise regulate its own dues.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of each Subordinate Grange shall report quarterly to the State Grange the names of all persons initiated during the quarter, and pay to the Secretary of the State Grange one dollar for each man, and fifty cents for each woman, initiated during the quarter; also a quarterly due of six cents for each member; said report to be approved and forwarded at the first session of the Grange in each quarter.

ARTICLE XXVII—FEES FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The minimum fee for membership in a Subordinate Grange shall be, for men five dollars, and for women two dollars, for the four degrees, except charter members, who shall pay men three dollars, and women fifty cents.

ARTICLE XXVIII—DUES.

Section 1. The minimum of regular monthly dues shall be ten cents from each member, and each Grange may otherwise regulate its own dues.

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